

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 25 1865.

NO. 450.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will ad-
mit of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-
SHAL General's Office, Washington, D. C.,
March 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Pro-
clamation of the President heretofore published, all
officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed
to give prompt attention to the receiving and
forwarding of such despatches as present themselves
in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-
ICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of
Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled
"An act to amend the several acts heretofore
passed to provide for the enrolling and calling
out the national forces, and for other purposes,"
requires that in addition to the several lawful pen-
alties of the crime of desertion from the military
or naval service, all persons who have deserted
the military or naval service of the United
States who shall not return to said service, or re-
port themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty
days after the expiration of the term of enlistment,
shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily
relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship
and their rights to become citizens, and such
deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any
office of trust or profit under the United States,
or of exercising any right of citizen, and that
all persons who shall hereafter desert the
military or naval service, and all persons who,
being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction
of the district in which he is enrolled, or go be-
yond the limits of the United States with intent
to avoid any draft in the military or naval service,
duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of
this section. And the President is hereby author-
ized and required forthwith, on the passage of
this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth
the provisions of this section, in which proclama-
tion the President is requested to modify all des-
erters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid,
that they shall be pardoned on condition of re-
turning to their regiments and companies, or to
such other organizations as they may be assigned
to, until they shall have served for a period of
time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM
LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue
this my Proclamation, as required by said act,
ordering and requiring all deserters to re-
turn to their proper posts; and I do hereby
notify them that all deserters who shall, within
sixty days from the date of this proclamation,
viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, re-
turn to service, or report themselves to a
Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition
that they return to their regiments and compa-
nies, or to such other organizations as they
may be assigned to, and serve the remainder
of their original terms of enlistment, and, in
addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost
by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be
affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington,
this eleventh day of March, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,
and of the Independence of the United States
the 89th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
"By the President:
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State."

The records and returns of these deserters will
be made up in the same manner as is provided
for in other cases by existing regulations, except
that it will be noted on the book of deserters
opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of
his having voluntarily surrendered himself in
conformity with the President's Proclamation;
and the number of the original term of enlistment
he separately stated in the report to this office.
The Secretary of War directs that no reward
be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be
arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order
by the District Provost Marshals.

Official: B. FAY,
Pro. Mar., Gen.
W. H. SIDELL,
Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for
Ky.
March 24, 1864.—wtd.

FOR SALE.
MY thorough-bred Race Stallion, BOB JOHNS-
ON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux,
by Wagner, out of Butterly, by Sumpter, out of
a Buzzard mare.

I have also other Thorough-bred Stock, both
young and old, which I will sell for cash.
April 4-3t.

Y. M. FLOURNOY.

*Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times
and send account to this office for payment.—Obs.
a Rep.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, March 28, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of
this Bank, will be held at their Banking
House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day
of May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors
for the principal Bank, and a like number for
each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board
March 28-td.

J. B. TEMPLE,
Cashier.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.
THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Hold-
ers of this Company, in Frankfort, at the
store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of
April (15th), at 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the pur-
pose of electing a President and four Directors to
serve during the coming year. Business of im-
portance demands a full meeting of the Stock
holders.

S. C. BULL,
Treasurer.
March 14, 1865-td.

MISCELLANY.

Our one Life.

'Tis not for man to trifled Life is brief
And sin is here.
Ours is but the falling of a leaf,
A dropping tear.
We have no time to sport away the hours,
All must be earnest in a world like ours.

Not many lives, but only one have we,
One, only one;
How sacred should that one life ever be,
That narrow span!
How after day filled up with blessed toil,
How after hour still bringing in new spoil.

Our being is no shadow of thin air,
No vacant dream,
No fable of the things that never were,
But only seem.

'Tis full of meaning as of mystery,
Though strange and solemn may that meaning
be.

Our sorrows are no phantom of the night,
No idle tale;
No cloud that floats along a sky of light
On summer gale.

They are the true realities of earth,
Friends and companions even from our birth.

O life below! how brief and poor and sad!
One heavy sigh.
O life above! how long, how fair and glad!
An endless joy.

O! to be done with daily dying here;
O! to begin the living in yon sphere!

O day of time, how dark! O sky and earth,
How dull your hue!
O day of Christ, how bright! O sky and earth,
How fair and new!

Come, better Eden, with thy fresher green;
Come, brighter Salem, gladden all the scene!
—Dr. Bonar.

[From the New York Leader.]
THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.

A TRAGEDY.

In the spring of 1860 I went to Steinton
to transact some professional business and
attend a trial which was then before the
criminal court, at that time in session. I
reached the place late in the evening, after
a hard day's journey, and found that the
only hotel in the village was full, with the
exception of one bed in a double-bedded
room.

"The other bed is occupied by a gentle-
man from New York," said the landlord;
and as an inducement for me to help on the
profits of the house, he added, "he is neither
a rogue nor a cutthroat, judging from his
appearance. They never have any such
characters up there in Gotham. Of course
you'll not have any scruples about sleeping
in the same room with one of your own
townsmen."

As I had nothing about me to tempt even
a third-rate thief, and had never given any
of my fellow-men sufficient reason for sever-
ing my jugular in the dark, I decided to
take the bed in question, and soon after re-
tired to the room.

My fellow traveller was already in bed
and apparently asleep, with his face turned
towards me. It was that of a mild looking
man of thirty-five, of a sandy complexion,
with a hungry look. As I ran my eye along
his outline under the bedclothes, I did wish
that he had been fatter, for in one respect I
am like Caesar—I prefer fat men about me
when there is nothing like prospective dan-
ger. There was not anything in his physi-
ognomy, however, that led me to suspect
him given to deeds of darkness, so I en-
closed myself in bed, and with my
last thoughts upon dear Mrs Jones I was
soon as unconscious as one of the seven sleepers.

A little past midnight I was awakened
by a voice from my neighbor's bed. I listened.
He was muttering something in his
sleep.

"O, Mary, how can you cast me off?"
he went on, in the pleading tone of a dis-
tracted lover. "How can you forget the love
that has followed you for so many
years, and never turned from you in your
misfortune when you stood alone in the
world?"

Then came a pause, after which he con-
tinued with more moving tones than before:
"Say not so—say not so! Before he was
his wealth crossed your path we were happy
in each other, and why should I be now
after you have sworn by all that is
holy and good that you would be mine?"

Ah! Mary, if you reject me my soul will
be given up to some dark deed that will destroy
us both. I shall have faith neither in God
or woman to restrain me."

"Then you turn a deaf ear to my last
prayer. You have chosen your own fate,
and, mark my words, you shall never marry
him."

The mind of the sleeper seemed to have
become calm and his dreams undisturbed as
soon as he had given utterance to these last
words.

He doesn't sleep well, thought I. He is
going through with the romantic part of
life. He has taken the disease at an untimely
age; it goes hard with him. And as I
remembered I had had just such dreams at
one time, when I came near losing the pre-
senti Mrs Jones, I was not at all alarmed by
my neighbor's ominous expressions.

I thought no more about the matter till I
saw the man in court the next day. The
case was that of a young man on trial for
the murder of a young woman to whom he
had been betrothed. The ground of his ar-
rest was, that, on the night of her murder,
in her own father's house, he was the last
person known to be with her. She had
lived for several years in New York city, and
it was reported that she there made the ac-
quaintance of a penniless young man, to
whom she was engaged to be married; and
that she had broken her engagement with
him for a more wealthy rival, whom she
met after her return home.

As I listened to the proceedings of the
court I noticed that my fellow-lodger seemed
to take more of an interest in them than
would be expected in an ordinary spectator.
I then began to think whether there could
be any connection between this crime and
what I had heard him saying in his sleep
the preceding night. It was a striking co-
incidence that Mary was the name of the
murdered young woman. He had seemed
to be pressing his claims as more binding

than those of a later and wealthy lover.
His thread-bare suit and unkempt general
make-up showed that he might personify
the poor lover. Moreover, he was from New
York, and seemed to have no particular
business, except to hang about the court-
room and note the proceedings.

I kept my thoughts to myself, however,
and watched for further developments.

That night I went to bed first. My strange
friend came up after I was apparently
asleep. He seemed wholly unconscious of
my presence. He placed his candle on the
table near his bed, and began to examine
some papers which he drew from the breast
pocket of his seely coat. Occasionally he
would rise and pace back and forth, as if
there was some burden upon his soul.

"Yes, it must be so," he muttered; "there
is no other way for it. A man driven on
by such a passion as Mary inspired is not
master of himself, though close upon the
horrid deed may follow black remorse. But
I'll to bed and abide the morrow's events;
and then, if I see no other way, I'll do it."

What was it that he was to do? I could
only speculate. That it was connected with
the trial I could not doubt. It seemed plain
that he was in some way connected with
the murder. Perhaps he might be the real
murderer, and, driven by a guilty conscience,
was awaiting the action of the court before
making a full confession of the crime.

The next day I attended court as before.
My strange friend was there, and seemed
scarcely less interested than the prisoner at
the bar. I watched him attentively.

Later in the afternoon, as I was riding
through the outskirts of the village over a
desolate-looking spot, I passed him, pacing
slowly along with his hands behind him,
and so lost in thought that he did not even
look up as I went by. He returned to the
hotel after the other guests were seated at
the supper-table, and ate his meal in silence.

When I retired for the night I left him
sitting in the bar-room, with an elbow on
each arm of the chair, gazing silently at
the fire.

I had been in bed about half an hour
when he came up stairs with two candles,
which he placed upon the table, then went
to his valise and took out several quires of
foolscap, and, lastly, drew from his pocket a
small, black bottle and placed it by his
side, as he sat down, and began to write.

I was too much interested in this move-
ment to think of going to sleep, so I lay
still and kept my attention fixed upon him.

At first his hand moved deliberately over
the paper, then as his hand passed over page
after page, his scratches became louder, and
more nervous. There was evidently a burn-
ing thought that must have expression in
words. The veins upon his forehead were
swollen as if ready to burst, and his whole
expression was that of intense excitement.

He seemed to have forgotten that there was
any one else in the room, for I could hear
him muttering his thoughts aloud as he
pened them. Now and then he would pause,
draw a long breath, and then dash on again.

At last he threw down his pen and struck
his hand against his forehead, with the ex-
clamation:

"I did it! And now she is gone, why do I
tarry here to see that poor wretch suffer in
my stead?" "Twas as I said—she did not
marry him. There's comfort in that thought.
I loved her well—so well that I did slay her.
Could I have seen her his wife and not gone
mad? Ye cruel fates, ye were too many for
me in the unequal strife, when 'twas a wo-
man's heart became the price of wealth;
but my good steel did find its way where
gold is powerless. I'll wed her yet, for here
is that tint shall give me quick conveyance
to the shore where she has gone before."

He seized the little black bottle, took a
deep draught, and then resumed his writ-
ing.

I see it all now, thought I. It is as I sus-
pected. This is the murderer; the lover
who did the deed. He is committing suicide,
and writing out his confession.

I was not inclined to disturb a man under
such circumstances, so I lay still and wait-
ed the result. His pen dashed on more fu-
riously than ever. Occasionally his hand
would go to his bottle, whose contents were
evidently working upon his brain. One of
his candles had gone out, and the other
burned low in the socket. He threw down his
pen, and swallowed the last drop which it
contained, and in a sepulchral tone gave ex-
pression to these words as he stood before the
expiring light:

"That is all. When they do look on this,
then they will know why 'twas they thought
me strange. There's my confession writ for
those who think it was a little thing that
he rejected me. They shall know that what
I swore I had the courage to perform, I'll
to my couch, and let the morrow tell a tale
of horror which shall make their drowsy
souls believe there is a love far stronger than
grim death. Farewell, earth, where gold
doth rob me of my love! and hail thou
strange unknown where she doth wait my
coming!"

The candle burned blue as the excited
man uttered these last words, with the ges-
tures and tones of one talking with the spir-
it of the murdered Mary. The last glim-
mer of the light was gone, and then I heard
the man throw himself heavily upon the bed.

My first impulse was to give the alarm,
but a second thought told me if he was the
murderer, and had written out his confes-
sion, and was now taking himself off by a
dose of poison, I could do no good by bring-
ing him back to life again only to be strung
up by a rope and die like a dog. I did not
see why I should try to keep a poor wretch
in this world when he had become convinced
that he had better leave it. He might
make his exit under more circumstances, and
as he had done me no wrong, I could not out-
of charity interfere. With a quiet conscience I
dropped asleep, and did not wake till after
daylight the next morning. I looked toward
my neighbor's bed. There he lay upon the
outside of the bed, with his back toward me
and none of his clothing removed. The can-
dles, the black bottle, the papers were on
the table beside him. I rose and dressed
myself and glanced at the papers. They
contained a murderer's confession, evidently
the bottle was labelled "Poison," with a
death's head and cross bones, but I had
a strong smell of brandy. I bent over
the motionless figure on the bed. He was

asleep. The whole thing was so myster-
ious that I said nothing about it, but after
eating my breakfast and settling my bill, left
for home, wondering whether I should see
in the papers the next morning, "The Mur-
derer's Confession." I looked for it some
time, but as it did not appear, I began to
suspect that something had been the mat-
ter with my brain during my stay in Steinton.

Several weeks afterward I went into a
theatre to hear a sensation play which was
that night to be brought out. I took my
seat in the gallery, and watched the devel-
opment of it. It was one of the "Love
and murder" stamp. I could not help think-
ing how similar were the circumstances to
those of the trial in Steinton. When in the
last act the murderer's confession was reach-
ed, it seemed but a repetition of the scene
in the double-bedded room, which I have
already described. There was the actor strik-
ing his hand against his forehead, and final-
ly with outstretched arms, and eyes gazing
into futurity, uttering those words which
had been so deeply impressed upon my mind.

"Farewell, earth, where gold doth rob me
of my love; and hail thou strange unknown
where she doth wait my coming."

He then staggered toward a couch, and
fell senseless upon it as becomingly as could
be expected of a suicide.

The applause was deafening. My neigh-
bor, whom I had not particularly noticed
before, clapped his hands, and beat the floor
with his boots and cane till there was no
breathing from the dust he raised. I was
about to remonstrate, when my eyes assured
me that he was no other than my lean friend
of the double-bedded room. The truth
flashed upon me. I had heard of poor au-
thors mingling with the crowd and going
wild with the success of their plays. But
the opportunity was too good to lose.

"My friend," said I, "you seem to consider
the play a masterpiece."

"Indeed I do," he replied, hammering
away to keep up the applause. "It takes,
you see, the first time. I knew it would."

"I think I have seen it noted before," I
remarked.

"Never, sir, never. I assure you for I
wrote it myself, and this is the first it has
been put upon the stage."

"I do not doubt your word, sir, but per-
haps you have forgotten the double-bedded
room in the hotel at Steinton, where the
"Murderer's Confession" first saw the light of
two tallow candles?"

"Ah, yes! I recollect trying it on that
night, after I had worked it out of that
murder trial."

"But why did you have your brandy bot-
tle labelled 'poison'?"

"Well, sir, the fact is that I sometimes
forget to put it away, and it lasts longer
with that label."

There was both philosophy and common
sense in the answer, and I was satisfied.

Take Notice!!

I HAVE just received a new importation of
paper hangings and window shades, com-
prising many beautiful patterns, at Barstow's old
stand on Market street, opposite State Capitol.
R. B. JILSON.

Frankfort, April 7, 1865-1m.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PRO. MAR. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1865.

CIRCULAR
No. 9.

THE 23d section of the Act approved March
3, 1865, provides as follows:

Section 23.—And be it further enacted,
That any person or persons enrolled in any
sub-district, may, after notice of a draft, and be-
fore the same shall have taken place, cause to be
mustered into the service of the United States
such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as
they may deem expedient, which recruits shall
stand to the credit of the persons thus causing
them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as sub-
stitutes for such persons, or so many of them as
may be drafted, to the extent of the number of
such recruits, and in the order designated by the
principals at the time such recruits are thus as-
signed mustered in.

I. In order to avail themselves of the provisions
of this law, the attention of all persons de-
siring to form associations for recruiting, with a
view to exemption from draft, is invited to the
following suggestions, to-wit:

1. In order that credit may be given to the sub-
district for the recruits furnished, at the time
they are mustered in, and the draft made only
for the deficiency remaining after crediting these
recruits, and in the order designated by the
principals at the time such recruits are thus as-
signed mustered in.

2. Previous to the commencement of the draft
the association will furnish the Provost Marshal
of the district a list of the names of its members,
designating their order, and numbering them
accordingly, which list will not be altered or
increased after the drawing shall have commene-
d.

3. A list of the recruits furnished by such as-
sociation shall be kept by the Provost Marshal,
and be numbered in the order in which they are
enlisted.

When the draft has been made, the recruit
standing at the head of the list will be taken
as the substitute of the first man drafted who
belongs to the association, the recruit standing
second on the list will be taken as the substi-
tute of the second man drafted, and so on until
the list of recruits is exhausted by drafted
men who belong to the association, or until all
the members of the association who have been
drafted are exempted, in case a sufficient number
of recruits have been furnished by the associa-
tion to exempt that number.

Members of associations, who secure exemption
under the 23d section aforesaid, are exempt from
that draft, but are liable to be drafted on future
drafts.

Recruits furnished by associations, and taken
as substitutes for drafted men who are members
of the association, will be credited, at the time of
muster in, to the sub-district, which the associa-
tion belongs.

Provost Marshal General,
JAMES E. FRY,
W. H. SIDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Asst' Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

April 7-3t.

ANTED.

BOARDING for a young man and wife in
a private boarding house, or private family,
in the suburbs or a short distance from the
city. Address B. H. W., care Capt. Jno. S. Dav-
is, Jr., A. Q. M., Frankfort, Ky. Please state
terms.
March 31-1t.

Public Sale!

ON SATURDAY, April 15, 1865,
at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge,
Frankfort, Ky., I will sell to the highest bid-
der about

100 Horses and Mules!!
THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KY.
Terms—Cash upon delivery. The animals to
be removed immediately after sale.

By order of the Governor,
S. G. SUDDARTH,
Q. M. Gen. of Ky.
April 7-3t.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!
CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY
of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast
Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings
and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on
hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls,
Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from
\$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish
matched, and the price of any of the above ar-
ticles, can have them sent, by express, or mail,
and if they do not suit can return them by pay-
ing return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY
of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking
Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and
Corslets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the
Christian Church,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

Master Commissioner's Notice.
FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants, } In Equity.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court,
made in this cause at the February term,
1865, the same has been referred to me to ascer-
tain the estate which came to the hands of the
Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be
paid to him, what disposition has been made of
the slaves set free, and such other matters touch-
ing said estate as will show the amounts to be
divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to
ascertain how many heirs and devisees are
entitled to an interest in said estate and what
will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settle-
ment, and parties interested present their proof
in time to enable me to report to the June term,
1865, of said court.

March 24, 1865.
G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
T. N. LINDSEY, Attorney.
March 28-w1m.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION,
Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort Ky., March 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

1. Having been appointed and commissioned
by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector Gen-
eral for the State of Kentucky, and having enter-
ed upon the discharge of the duties of the same,
with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all com-
munications in regard to the organization of the
Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active
Militia in each regimental district, to form the
Kentucky National Legion, will be addressed to
these Headquarters.

11. An act of the Legislature to organize and
discipline the Militia of Kentucky, approved
March 4, 1865, directs that the Active Militia
shall be styled the "Kentucky National Legion,"
and shall be composed of all companies organ-
ized in the different regimental districts in
the State.

For the purpose of organizing the Active Mil-
itia, and having them ready for active duty in
the field, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Militia orders that one company of Active
Militia be immediately organized in each regim-
ental district.

The first and second wards of Louisville will
compose a regimental district; the third and fourth
wards a regimental district; the fifth and sixth
wards a regimental district; the seventh, eighth,
and ninth wards a regimental district; the tenth,
eleventh, and twelfth wards a regimental district.
The other districts in the State will remain as
heretofore ordered, each county being consid-
ered a regimental district, except where two or more
have been formed into one district.

The "Kentucky National Legion" should be
composed of the best men in the State. They
elect their own officers, and it is hoped and be-
lieved that they will elect such only as will re-
spect credit upon the State and upon themselves.

WM. H

The Nation's Bereavement.

Death, as the Northmen imagined him, is no dark-brandishing skeleton, but a gigantic shape, that enfolds mortals with the massive folds of its dark garment. Long has it been since those dark robes closed upon a mighty victim that President Lincoln. It is like the earth's opening and swallowing up a city. The public loss is so great, the chasm made in our national councils so tremendous, that the mind, not knowing how to adjust itself to such a change, shrinks back appalled. It comes home to every bosom with the force of a personal affliction. There is not a loyal family in the land that does not mourn. It is as when there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

No public man has ever died in America invested with such responsibilities, and the mark of so much attention, as Abraham Lincoln. The unprecedented manner of his death has shocked inexpressibly; but it is not that which most harrows with anguish. It is the loss of the man himself—the privation of him when he seemed peculiarly necessary to the country, and when the heart of the people was bound to him more than ever. Had he been taken by a natural death, the public grief would have been just as profound, though unaccompanied with the other emotions which his assassination has excited. All true men feel that they have lost a man of wondrous fitness for the task he had to execute. Few Americans have lived who had such a faculty of discovering the real relations of things, and shaping his thoughts and actions strictly upon them without external bias. In his own independent, and perhaps we may say very peculiar way, he invariably got at the needed truths of the time. Without anything like brilliancy of genius, without any great breadth of information or literary accomplishment, he still had that perfect balance of thoroughly sound faculties which gives an almost infallible judgment. This, combined with a great calmness of temper, great firmness of purpose, supreme moral principle, and intense patriotism, made up that character which fitted him, as the same qualities fitted Washington, for a wise and safe conduct of public affairs in a season of great peril.

Political opponents have sometimes denied that Mr. Lincoln was a great man. But if he had not great faculties and great qualities, how happens it that he has met the greatest emergencies that ever befell a nation in a manner that so gained for him the confidence of the people? No man ever had greater responsibilities, and yet never greater responsibilities discharged with greater acceptance. All disparagement sinks powerless before this one fact, that the more Abraham Lincoln was tried, the more he was trusted. Nobody can be so foolish as to impute this to the arts and delusions which sometimes give success to the intriguer and demagogue of the hour. It would be the worst insult to the American people to suppose them capable of being so cajoled when the very life of their country was at stake. Nor was it in the nature of Mr. Lincoln to act a part. He was the least pretensions of men. He never sought to win confidence by any high professions. He never even protested his determination to do his duty. Nor after he had done his duty, did he go about seeking glory for his exploits, or asking thanks by his presence for the great benefits he had conferred. Sampson-like, he could read a lion and tell neither father nor mother of it. He was a true hero in the silent sort, who speaks mostly by his actions, and whose action-speech, was altogether of the highest kind, and the best of its kind. He was not an adventurer, aiming at great things for himself and courting the chances of fortune; nor was he a great artist in any sense undergoing passions and reflecting them; but he was a great power, fulfilling his way independently of art and passion, and simple, as all great powers are. No thought of self—no concern for his own reputation—none of the prudish sensitiveness for his own good name, which is the form selfishness often assumes in able and honorable men, ever seemed to enter his mind. To him it was but the ordinary course of life to do that which has made him illustrious. He had a habit of greatness. An intense, all-comprehensive patriotism, was a constant stimulus of all his public exertions. It grew into the very constitution of his soul, and operated, like a natural function, continuously, spontaneously and almost as it were unconsciously. It pervaded and vivified all that he said, and formed the prime incentive of all that he did. If he had ambition, it was to serve his country, and in that sphere where he might do it most effectually. In no way did he ever fail his country in the time of need. He was independent, self-poised, steadfast. You always knew where to find him; you could calculate him like a planet. A public trust was to him a sacred thing. Sublimely moral courage, more resolute devotion to duty, cannot be found in the history of man than he has displayed for the salvation of the American Union. It was the sublime performance of sublime duties that made him so trusted, and which has given him a fame as solid as justice, and as genuine as truth.

Abraham Lincoln had a heart full of all gentle and pure affections—a heart not prone to strong passion or tumultuous emotion, but ever glowing with a steady, warm, all-comprehensive sympathy. It was a large, equable, genial, tender heart, none the less delicately stringed because its chords were deep laid. It was a heart that could not retain a single bitter or vindictive feeling. Public life has a tendency to chill the kindly and generous affections, and blight the sweet charities of life; but of President Lincoln it may be said, as was said of Mr. Fox, that his heart was as little hardened as if he had lived and died in a farm-house. No public power, no public care, no public applause could spoil him; he remained ever the same plain man of the people. It was this which peculiarly endeared him to the people, and makes the sorrow for him so tender as a personal feeling, apart from the sense of a national calamity. It is not simply because "he hath been so clear in his great office," but because "he has borne his facilities so meek."

Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.
—N. Y. Times.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural in England.

The following is the article of the London Spectator on Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, in full:

The political news from America is important. On the 4th instant, the day for in-

augurating his second term, President Lincoln read a short state paper, which for political weight, moral dignity, and unaffected solemnity, has had no equal in our time. His Presidency began, he says, with the effort of both parties to avoid war. "To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend the slave interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed the right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it." Both parties "read the same Bible and pray to the same God. Each invokes His aid against the other. * * * The prayer of both cannot be answered, that of neither has His own purposes." Mr. Lincoln goes on to confess for the North, its partnership in the original guilt of slavery: "Voe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose American slavery one of those offenses which in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as was due to those by whom the offense came, we shall not discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which believers in the living God always ascribe to Him. * * * Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if it be God's will that it continue until the wealth piled by the bondsmen, by two hundred and fifty years' unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be repaid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for those who shall have borne the battle, and for their widows and orphans. And with all this let us strive to a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." No statesman ever uttered words stamped at once with the seal of so deep a wisdom and so true a simplicity. The "village attorney," of whom Sir G. C. Lewis and many other wise men wrote with so much scorn in 1861, seems destined to be one of those "foolish things of the world" which are destined to confound the wise, one of those weak things which shall "confound the things which are mighty."

The President on Reconstruction.

The speech delivered by President Lincoln on the night of the 11th of this month, in Washington, is pregnant with arguments of the greatest importance to our entire country. The subject upon which he treats is the one which must now take precedence of every other question in the public mind. The war being practically terminated by the occupation of the main strongholds of rebellion, and the capture or surrender of the armies which sustained the cause of secession, the Union sentiment which undeniably exists throughout the South has now an opportunity to form itself into a tangible shape, and the need at once arises of giving it a mode of expression and of recognition.

The President proceeds to the consideration of this question with the manly straightforwardness which has always characterized his public acts. He acknowledges the difficulty which is presented at the very outset—the want of an authorized organization with which to treat. "No one man," he remarks, "has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with, and mould from disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ amongst ourselves as to the mode, manner, and measure of reconstruction."

This, however, does not deter him from explaining a mode of action, and that mode is one which must meet with the approbation of every intelligent and true-hearted patriot. He points to the organization of the State of Louisiana as an example of what may and should be done for the restoration of the Union, and proposes that in like manner the loyal citizens of each heretofore rebellious State should be assisted to form themselves into a governmental body which, though supported by a comparative minority of the inhabitants, should be recognized by Congress and the Federal authorities as a nucleus round which the reconstructionists may gather with constantly increasing power.

Let there be no trouble in raising queries as to whether the rebellious States have ever been out of the Union or not. "Finding themselves safely at home," says the President, "it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad. Let us join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulging his own opinion whether in doing the acts he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

This is sound doctrine, and speedy action should follow close upon its enunciation. Admit Louisiana once, and let a similar policy which has aided her be applied to every other State throughout the South. The President urges no inflexible rule of action but suggests that such modifications may be made as shall suit the peculiar requirements of each section. His plan is statesmanlike and practical, and must receive the hearty endorsement of all lovers of the Union.—Phil. Press.

Mr. Lincoln as President.

Not until after his election, and assumption of the duties of the office of President, did the peculiar traits of character, which distinguished Mr. Lincoln begin to show forth in all their luster. From the first he manifested the feeling of a parent rather than of a ruler. The responsibilities of the trust conferred upon him were realized by him better than by any living man. The feeling of fraternity which led him to look to and respect the opinions of every one, necessarily caused a familiarity in his manners which too many attributed to want of personal dignity. His enemies insulted his goodness of heart by calling him a buffoon, because he would not chill the circle in which he moved by a cold and lifeless formality. But if we look to his actions and weigh his words carefully, we will find that he was not lacking in personal dignity. Indeed, it was truly said by Judge McDonald on Sunday, that no man ever stood in the presence of President Lincoln and listened to his conversation without being impressed by the thought that he was a great and good man. His illustrations were familiar and often homely, but they were always such as to be readily understood. This faculty is one of the distinguishing traits of the great minds of the world—one which adapted

the discourse of the Savior himself to the understanding of the common people, who heard him gladly. When occasion required, Mr. Lincoln's manner and speech were most dignified. We may challenge the records of the lives of our public men for any thing in better taste than his words of informal acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency, addressed to the committee sent from Chicago, to wait upon him at his home in Springfield, Illinois. He is said to have listened to the address of the Committee "with a degree of grave dignity, that almost wore the appearance of sadness." He replied:

"Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: I tender to you, and, through you, to the Republican National Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you now formally announce. Deeply, and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from this high honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen, whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention denominated the platform, and without any unnecessary and unreasonable delay, respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination gratefully accepted. And now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you, and each of you, by the hand."

The brief address at parting with his friends and neighbors at Springfield, was highly characteristic, and it proves to have been as prophetic as it was touching and dignified. Though partisan papers sneered at it then, none will do so now. It not only expresses the emotions of kindly love and respect to his neighbors, but shows also the sense of the great responsibilities devolving upon him. It was as follows:

"My FRIENDS—No one not in my position can appreciate the address I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He who has succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

As he loved them as friends and neighbors so he loved the people of the United States as countrymen, and in his Inaugural Address he appealed most solemnly to the people of the South to reconsider the steps they were about to take to plunge the nation into civil war.—Indianapolis Gazette.

An Army Moving.

It is a very easy thing to write, "The army is moving," but it is a very different thing to convey an idea of what that move involves.

The wagon train of this (Sherman's) army cannot march on less than forty miles of road. They would, as they march, fill every street in Cincinnati. Its batteries will cover seven miles, its ambulances five. Think of such a funeral train as that! It expects to live in great part on the country, and yet it carries 1,300,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar and the same of salt. 800 wagon loads of bread and 3,600,000 rations of coffee are provided for the trip, and for a few days' rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds is deemed fair allowance. The single item of ammunition requires 1,000 wagons—a train itself nearly twelve miles long. The men themselves, in four, could not march when well closed up on less than twenty-five miles of road. 2,500 pack-mules follow its regiments. And these calculations do not include the intervals between different commands, nor allow anything for the great gaps which any slight delay will make in a moving column. Taking all these things into consideration, if an army like this were compelled to march his troops and trains over a single road, the column could not be moved with any degree of regularity on less than a hundred and twenty-five miles of road. These figures may serve as a guide in estimating the gigantic operations of our war.

It must be remembered, too, that an army is a body, which, as it moves along, carries with it all that pertains to its life—its houses, its furniture, its food, and raiment. It has means of building roads and bridges; of repairing its wagons, and its harness. It carries men of all trades, and tools for them to work with. Its blacksmiths keep 50,000 horses shod. In its tents you will find chairs, tables, dishes, cooking utensils, and bedding. True, its household furniture is plain, and its meals are often very frugal repasts, yet each little military family bears some resemblance in its style of housekeeping to the style we learned at home.

The Abrupt Termination of a Useful Life.

We had always hoped that Mr. Lincoln might live to enjoy in serene repose his finished work; that after the arduous and stormy labors of his eventful term of office he might grow gray amid the cheering retrospects of duty done. Since it was ordained to be otherwise, we can only bow reverently and submissively. Yet it is inexpressibly sad to think that when the terrible trials, the awful gloom, the repeated disasters, the troublous hours of national adversity, amid which it was his lot to guide the helm of State, were about to be crowned with blessings and benedictions, he should be so suddenly called away from the scenes of his steadily accumulating honors, and from the people by whom he was so much beloved. We involuntarily recall the immortal lines in which Halleck shows those situations in this life in which the approach of Death is most terribly welcome, and to none more than to the hero in the hour of victory, except in so far as translation to a higher sphere of duty, and the sincere gratitude of those whom he has so largely benefited, may break the pang and blunt the sharpness:

"But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word.
And in his hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be."

Abraham Lincoln was no upright magistrate, an honest man, and a faithful servant, and as such he will receive his reward. He has exchanged the laurel wreath of time for the crown of immortality.—Balt. American.

If a man advises you to do a wrong thing, resist it, for he virtually bids you go to the devil.

Talk about a Republican Opposition.

The president's reconstruction speech meets with approval among the people, scarcely broken by a dissenting voice. The Washington correspondents talk about Gen. Butler's attempting to organize a republican opposition to the president's policy. It will amount to nothing, but it is a very suitable business for him, since it is but a few months since he made his New York speech in favor of a general amnesty and pardon to the rebels. He was as wide of the true mark then as he is now. The attempt to get up a division of opinion in this matter will prove a dead failure. The president's plan secures the re-establishment of loyal governments and the abolition of slavery in the recovered states. This is all that can be reasonably demanded. The people do not want negro suffrage forced at the point of the bayonet upon the South. That will come in good time, which will be just as soon as the freedmen are educated up to it. The idea that to give the southern negroes the suffrage now would afford additional security against future disloyalty in the South, or even the success of reactionary policies, is preposterous. The freedmen, in their present state of ignorance and simplicity, would be sure to become dupes and tools of the demagogues who should first get their ear. The chance of their voting right would be a very dubious one for a long time to come. But it is not necessary to discuss this matter, and any proposition to impose negro suffrage upon the southern states as a condition of peace at this time will be scorned. As the only serious objection made to the Louisiana plan of reconstruction, to which the president adheres, is that it does not give the ballot to the freed slaves, there is no chance at all for an opposition party on the reconstruction question, either within the republican party or outside of it. The little spasm to that end will die out of itself. It will not even get a hearing before the people, who are too well satisfied, and rightly so, with gaining the great objects for which they have fought—Union, liberty and peace—to make a quarrel with the government over matters which it has neither the right nor the power to interfere with.

The president stated in his speech that when he adopted his Louisiana plan, it was distinctly approved by every member of his cabinet. Mr. Chase was then in the cabinet, but he afterwards made an issue against the plan when his friends were pushing him for the presidential nomination. Mr. Sumner has always been sincerely and earnestly against the plan, as he constitutionally must be against any scheme which does not embody all possible reforms and aim to bring the millennium on to-morrow. But the practical ease of the people is often wiser than the most subtle theories, and the sudden decline and fall of the rebellion, the certainty that the war is over, and that nothing remains but to sweep away the debris and heal the wounds of the great conflict, have made it impossible to change the line of policy that is vindicated by success. Events are establishing the wisdom of the president's policy quite as surely as the military skill and pertinacity of General Grant, and the people have unbroken confidence and increasing admiration for both. There will be no opposition that will achieve anything beyond contempt.—Springfield Republican.

The Hand of Providence in the War.

The New York Evening Post of Tuesday says:

"Had it not been for the resolution taken by those who directed the affairs of the rebel States, to plant corn instead of cotton, to sow large tracts with wheat, and to rear large stocks of cattle for the subsistence of their armies, Sherman could never have made his triumphant march through Georgia and South Carolina." This was a remark made the other day by an officer who had accompanied Gen. Sherman in his "agreeable journey" through Georgia, and afterwards traveled with him and his victorious host the State of South Carolina.

This is one of those circumstances which so remarkably characterize the present civil war, all conspiring to the great end of crushing the rebellion and slavery together. The planters of the rebel States knew not for whom they planted their fields and sowed them with grain, nor for whom they fattened their herds and stocked their poultry yards. The army of Sherman marched through their region, and found abundant granaries and numerous herds awaiting their arrival, and then it was seen for whom this ample provision had been made. Had the usual quantity of cotton been planted, the journey through that country would by no means have been found so agreeable.

In fact, it is not too much to say that, not being able to subsist on the resources of the country, this march, so important to the success of our arms, could not have been made. It was because the leading conspirators so earnestly exhorted their followers to confine their tillage to grains and roots, and their husbandry to the rearing of domestic animals, that Savannah has already fallen into our hands, that we have taken possession of Charleston, that Wilmington is ours, that we have occupied most of the principal towns of North Carolina, and that Richmond, the capital of the rebellion, has so soon fallen. A wise Providence put it in the hearts of the slaveholders to make unwittingly this contribution to our victories.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Offered for the Arrest of Booth.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 20.—Maj. Gen. Dix: One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward. The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars is offered for his apprehension in addition to any reward offered by the municipal authorities or State Executives.

A reward of \$25,000 will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harrold, another of Booth's accomplices.

A reward of \$25,000 will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harrold, another of Booth's accomplices.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice. On this occasion every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

The Baltimore Presbytery.

It was remarked on one occasion of a certain hard-hearted church deacon, that "he might be a very good Presbyterian, but he was a mighty poor Christian." We infer from the report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Presbytery, which met on Thursday evening last, that there are some members of that persuasion, clerical and lay, in this city, who fall within the same category. Certainly they are not patriots, and we cannot perceive how an unpatriotic citizen can be a Christian. Resolutions were offered expressive of sentiments appropriate to the time, but were purposely couched in softened, pacificatory and carefully measured language in order to conciliate those members who are well known to be in sympathy with the South. The only fault we have to find with the resolutions is they are not sufficiently forcible. But as the object was to secure a unanimous vote, we can overlook their very moderate phraseology. Let our readers judge wherein they are calculated to offend even the most fastidious taste.

The preamble and resolutions referred to were moved by Rev. G. P. Hays, and seconded by Dr. Backus:

Whereas, An all-wise and benevolent God has given us good hopes of a speedy return of peace and unity to our heretofore distracted country; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we unite with the people of God all over the land in devout thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father for thus removing his judgments from us and restoring his favor unto us;

Resolved, 2d, That we will ourselves pray, and hereby exhort all others to whom this may come to pray, that God would imbue the President of the United States, and all in authority, together with the people of the whole land, with a spirit of wisdom, justice and conciliation, that they may be fitted rightly to adjust the momentous questions which are now to be settled.

Resolved, 3d, That we ourselves will be on our guard, and hereby exhort all others to be on their guard against using harsh and unkind language, but, on the contrary, to cultivate a readiness both to give and to receive that which is right and just between man and man according to the will of God.

The resolutions were opposed by three clergymen and one elder, viz: Revs. Dr. Bullock, late of Kentucky, Dr. Hanner, Mr. Lefevre and Capt. Trappe, the last of whom has a son in the Rebel army. The antecedents and sympathies of these gentlemen are known to most of our citizens.

How men professing to be Christians and active members of the synodical assemblies of so respectable a branch of the Church can thus cultivate partisan bitterness, cherish a malevolent spirit, and stubbornly refuse to participate in the general rejoicing of the country over the prospect of returning tranquility, we leave for others to determine. We can comprehend how low, petty and mean-spirited politicians can exhibit rancorous partisan feeling even in the midst of general thanksgiving, but we have a right to look for something better than puerile spite from men of education and refinement, and especially, one would think, from professed Christians.—Baltimore American.

The following is from the Richmond Whig of Monday, April 17th:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended upon Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has been assassinated! The death of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, at any period, is an event which profoundly affects the public mind, but the time, manner, and circumstances of President Lincoln's death render it the most momentous, the most appalling, the most deplorable calamity which has ever befallen the people of the United States.

The thoughtless and the vicious may affect to derive satisfaction from the sudden and tragic close of the President's career, but every reflecting person will deplore the awful event. Just as everything was happily conspiring to a restoration of tranquillity, under the benign and magnanimous policy of Mr. Lincoln, comes this terrible blow. God grant that it may not rekindle excitement or inflame passion again.

That a state of war, almost fratricidal, should give rise to bitter feelings and bloody deeds in the field was to be expected; but that the assassin's knife and bullet should follow the great and best loved of the nation in their daily walks, and reach them when surrounded by their friends, is an atrocity which will shock and appal every honorable man and woman in the land.

The secrecy with which the assassin or assassins pursued their victims indicates that there were but few accomplices in this inhuman crime. The abhorrence with which it is regarded on all sides will, it is hoped, deter insane and malignant men from the emulation of the infamy which attaches to this infernal deed.

We cannot pursue the subject further. We contemplate too deeply and painfully the terrible aspects of this calamity to comment upon its facts.

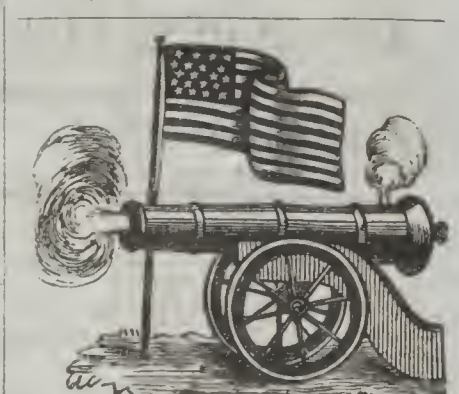
A coquette is a rose from whom every lover plucks a leaf; the thorn remains for her future husband.

CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF MR. LINCOLN.—Immediately after our army took possession of Charleston, says the New York Times, the President wrote a letter to the commanding officer, directing him to inquire after the family of the late James L. Pettigru, and to provide them with whatever they might need. He inclosed fifty dollars as a personal contribution toward their wants, if they should be in a condition to require it. Special instructions were also given to secure them full protection and the quiet occupation of their home. Mr. Pettigru, it will be remembered, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina, and stood firm and immovable, though almost alone, in his devotion to the Union, through all the madness of nullification in 1822, and of secession at a later day. Like every other Southern Union man he was reduced to poverty by his course, but his high-toned integrity and his unflinching devotion to principle, commanded the respect even of his most bitter political foes. We are glad to learn that very considerable sums of money have been raised in Boston and New York for the relief of the surviving members of his family.

An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it and play its part, through them, in the redeeming actions of the world, though its body be burnt to ashes, or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven, but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES. LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.
Feb. 7, 1865-3m.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865—1f.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members.
April 21, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court:
I. P. Fisher, plan'tiff.

vs.
Chas. S. Waller, &c., de'f'ts.

In Equity.

BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court,

100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company,

represented by Certificate No. 586.

100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 829.

Also, 2 1/2 shares of LaCrescent stock, represented by Certificates No's 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificates No's 25 and 26 of share No. 2; Certificates No's 29, 30, 31 and 32, of shares No. 3; and Certificates No's 114 and 115, of share No. 6.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds.

G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

* * * New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily, and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertisement.
Frankfort, April 21-1865.

NEW ALBANY. WOOLLEN MILLS,

State St., near the River,
New Albany, Ind.

WE are ready to do custom work promptly. We manufacture BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.,

all secured and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacturer or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.

J. F. GEBHART & CO.,
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co.,
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a211m*

JOHN MASON BROWN, (LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS,) ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.
April 18, 1865.

WM. R. COX & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

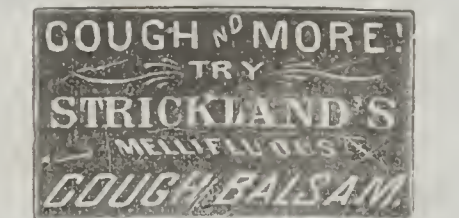
WINDOW GLASS,

And a general assortment of PAINTERS' MATERIAL.

Being old and experienced House and Sign Painters we are prepared to furnish full directions as to the mixing and application of Paints and Varnishes, and upon what work to be applied.

No. 173 Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

April 18—1m*.



CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864 & w1wly-325.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1865.

Proclamation. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Review of News.

The remains of President Lincoln were removed from the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on Friday morning last at 8 o'clock, to be conducted to their final resting place in Springfield. The funeral train consists of the funeral car and nine cars for the accommodation of the escort. Brig. Gen. McCollum is in charge of the whole affair and the roads over which the procession is to pass are under military control. The funeral cortege has already reached Philadelphia. As it slowly winds its way from city to city the signs of mourning are seen everywhere, all labor has ceased, and every mark of respect and grief is shown. The hearts of the people follow the sad cortege in its progress through the stricken land.

The latest despatch informing us of the condition of Secretary Seward states that he is stronger and more comfortable. His recovery is still hoped for.

A conference has been held between Generals Sherman and Johnston resulting in an armistice and treaty of peace. The affair has been disapproved at Washington, and orders have been sent to Sherman to immediately resume hostilities. Gen. Grant started on Saturday night for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army. He will probably soon effect an unconditional surrender of the army.

General Hancock reports the surrender of nearly all of Mosely's bands with their officers, excepting Mosely himself. Some of the men are hunting for the General in order to gain the reward of \$2,000 offered by General Hancock for his capture.

Eight thousand Andersonville prisoners are at Vicksburg getting ready to return to their homes. Seventeen thousand of our Federal prisoners have been buried at Andersonville in one year.

The rebel losses in the capture of Mobile and its defenses are thus summed up: 500 men killed and wounded, 4,000 prisoners, over 150 pieces of artillery, 12 colors and immense quantities of ammunition and small arms. The quantity of cotton will reach 30,000 bales. The Commissary stores were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Gen. Custer has issued a congratulatory address to his cavalry division. He says that during the past six months they have captured 111 pieces of artillery, 65 battle flags, and upwards of 1,000 prisoners of war, including seven general officers. His soldiers, he says, have never lost a gun or a color and have never been defeated. Every piece of artillery used against them in their engagements they have captured. All honor to his brave division for such a record.

The Herald sum up our captures of artillery since the 1st of December at 1,600, and says if we add to this the cannon sunk by the enemy on the water during the same time, the total losses of the enemy will exceed 1,700 pieces.

PROFITS OF JEFF DAVIS IN THE BLOCKADE-BREAKING BUSINESS.—It has transpired that the rebel Secretary of the Treasury (Treasury) in connection with a rebel Quartermaster and a Mr. Farnham, owned the controlling interest in some thirty-seven blockade-runners, by which they had amassed, and deposited in safe places in Europe, over twenty millions in gold. Jeff Davis was also interested in these operations. The exposure of these facts among the rebel leaders in Richmond has caused the greatest indignation, though the excitement as yet is nothing to what may be expected when the deluded people of rebellion shall be made aware that the immense profits, arising from the starvation prices which they have been obliged to pay for the last two years, went directly into the pockets of the hypocritical blood-suckers who were sitting in the highest places of their pretended government.

Life Insurance.

We call the particular attention of our friends to the Condition of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, made to the Auditor of this State, published in another part of this paper. Many of our best citizens have insured in this Company, and many more are making inquiry and investigations. Call upon the Proprietor of this paper, and every information will be given to aid those who may wish to insure in a good and safe Company.

We trust the time has now come when the rebellion will be viewed in its true light by every citizen of the loyal States. Surely enough light has now been thrown upon its true character for all to see it as it is and to judge it rightly—it has cast off the cloak and appears in its horrid, revolting nakedness. It is strange that all, from the first, have not understood the nature of the present rebellion and seen its great crime. A most common remark has been, made to those who have felt and expressed their idea of its wickedness, "There is wrong on both sides." Men have ejaculated, rolling their eyes heavenward, "God forbid that I should raise my voice for either side." They have regarded the effort for the destruction of the country and the effort for its salvation as each containing about the same amount of right and wrong. "Wrong on both sides!"—The assertion is an unmitigated falsity. There is no wrong—God in heaven knows it—in this struggle on the part of the Union. There have been wrong actions, misdeeds, and unwise and unjust counsels. But the contest for our country's salvation is right, altogether right—it has not the shadow of wrong upon it. On the other side, the rebellion, causeless and groundless as it was in its inception and has been during its continuance, has not the semblance of right about it—it was conceived in iniquity and in its whole course crime has ruled. The hour has come for men, and women, too, to hush their excuses and apologies for the rebellion, to stop their muddled sympathy for traitors and traitors' work. When our President was murdered by the assassin's hand, the rebellion reached the climax of its wickedness—it came out in full day and none can be so blind as not now to perceive its nature and intent. Henceforth the sympathizers with rebellion are traitors. The times of their ignorance men have winked at, but in this day of knowledge, an apology for the rebellion or a refusal to raise voice or hand in its condemnation, is treason.

A little more than four years ago, Mr. Lincoln went to Washington, at the call of the people, to take the Presidential chair. A plot was then formed by rebel conspirators to assassinate him on his way through Baltimore. He escaped by passing through that city at an earlier hour than was expected. Now the plot has been carried into effect—the honored remains of the slaughtered President are being conveyed to his old home. In the intervening time see the starving, deliberately planned there, the cruel massacre of defenceless negro troops, the midnight slaughter of the unarmed citizens of Lawrence by Quantrell, approved by Jeff. Davis as a "noble and chivalric deed," the slaughter of our wounded men at Saltville, the double-dyed traitor and foul miscreant Breckinridge assenting to it,—these are scenes in the terrible tragedy Secession is playing. Its last act is the base and cowardly murder of the noble and loving Lincoln. All who do not now see its infernal wickedness, how it has been trampling under foot every law of God and man, and so condemn it, are with it in its crime and shall be with it in its punishment. The Union cause should now be upheld by all—its triumph is certain, for God and right are on its side. The rebellion will die and will be buried in infamy—an infamy that will enclose both the silent and open approvers of the Secession movement.

We are very sorry to see the course being taken by some of the Presbyteries of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky. At their spring meetings it is usual to elect delegates from these bodies to the General Assembly of that church. We have noticed two instances where such elections have lately been held, and in both cases the choice has fallen upon men who are known to be open approvers of the rebellion and who have rejoiced in its work. One is an Ohio man who has had a residence in Kentucky of, perhaps, twelve months. He has come to our benighted people to preach the gospel on the Sabbath, and on the week days to instruct them as to their duty of turning traitors and seceding from the Union. The other is a gentleman who is held to be a traitor. When an officer in his church, at the opening of the rebellion, was raising a company in Fayette county for Col. Dudley's regiment, this minister called upon him and warned him not to do so, as every man in Kentucky that took up arms for the Union would be driven from the State. During Morgan's murdering and horse-stealing rides through our State a young man from Woodford county left his Union mother and joined the traitor. This minister attempted to comfort the mother, weeping over her boy's sin, by telling her that she had no cause for sorrow—that the time would come when she would glory in the fact of having had a son with John Morgan. This was the consolation administered by a Presbyterian minister in Kentucky—this his approval of the terrible desolation which this notorious guerrilla was inflicting upon his native state. Now these two men are sent to represent, in part, the Presbyterian portion of our State. We do not make these remarks as condemnatory of that truly Christian and influential church, but as public journalists call the attention of the people to what is being done in the State detrimental to its interests. These delegates, it will be remembered, are not elected by the people, but by the ministers of the church. They go to the General Assembly and then, if they cannot there raise some question the agitation of which may give them an excuse for withdrawing from that body, return home to poison the minds of the people by false representations of the action of the Assembly. Their idea, under the teachings of the "True Presbyterian," is to separate the

church in Kentucky from the General Assembly; thereby a strong bond which unites a large body of our people with the Union will be broken and it will be easier to enlist them on the side of the secession of the State. For this they are working. The people—the mass of the Presbyterian are not with them. For their warning we have presented these facts. We have spoken nought in malice but in sorrow—because the life of this noble branch of the church in Kentucky and the loyalty of the State are both threatened.

Treaty between Sherman and Johnston.

We have merely time to call the attention of our readers to the terms of the treaty entered into between Gens. Sherman and Johnston. It will be seen that they have been promptly revoked by the Government. They go much further, and allow for greater privileges than the terms accepted by Gen. Lee. He merely made the surrender of his army—Gen. Sherman enters into a treaty of peace with Gen. Johnston, thus far transcending his powers.

The terms seem to us to propose a pardon of every rebel, from Jeff. Davis down—surely Sherman had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's murder—the rebel armies are allowed to return to their homes; their arms are returned to the several States, and every thing may go on as it did before the war began. Gen. Lee surrendered his army with a view to its hastening on the day of peace—by Gen. Sherman's terms peace is guaranteed to rebels in arms. The American people will not submit to that. They remember their late lamented President's merciful proposals—peace on the laying down by the rebels of their arms and submitting to the authority of the United States Government. Gen. Lee has done this; Gen. Johnston must do this, or suffer the consequences. In view of their slaughtered President the people will not depart from the terms he offered.

National Union Congressional Convention.

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby requested to meet in Convention in the city of Lexington on Monday, May 22nd, 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and providing for the thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

The Union men in each county of the district are earnestly requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to this Convention, as we wish a full attendance, and a fair expression of the wishes of the National Union men of the District.

JOHN B. WILGUS,

Chairman Congressional District Committee for the 7th District.

The President's Funeral.

From the Louisville Press we learn that Governor BRAMLETTE has deemed it proper that Kentucky should be represented at the funeral ceremonies, in Springfield, Illinois, when the mortal remains of President LINCOLN shall be committed to their last resting place upon earth. This, in our humble judgment, is exceedingly appropriate on the part of the Governor, and will meet the approbation of every true and loyal heart in Kentucky. The persons selected by Governor BRAMLETTE to accompany him upon this solemn occasion, are his military staff, comprising the following:

Gen. D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General.
Gen. S. G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General.

Col. W. H. Hays, Inspector General.
Maj. W. T. Scott, Paymaster General.
I. W. Scott, Surgeon General.

Col. Wm. H. Grainger, Aid to Governor.
Col. A. G. Hodges, Aid to Governor.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary of State.

Together with the following named gentlemen, and such others as may feel inclined to accompany the Delegation:

Hon. Wm. Kaye, Capt. Z. M. Sherley, Elder D. P. Henderson, Dr. H. A. Warrior, Wm. B. Belknap, Joshua F. Speed, T. C. Coleman, A. V. Dupont, A. J. Ballard, John B. Smith, B. F. Avery, Arthur Peter, John D. Orrell, Hon. Henry Firtle, and Hon. P. B. Muir.

We are gratified to learn that Maj. Gen. PALMER will also accompany the Governor.

The Nation's Bereavement.

In another column will be found under this title a true and just tribute to the memory of our late President which will commend itself to the attention and approbation of all of our readers. It is a sketch of the character of Mr. Lincoln which is true to the life. All who have known him, who have been brought into the charmed circle of his presence, who have studied well his life and acts during the years of his Administration of the Government, will testify to the power, the courage, the honesty, the patriotism, the moral principle, the modesty and the tenderness of Mr. Lincoln, in all his dealings with the rebellion and in all matters connected with it. He was evidently a man raised up by the King of Kings for the work committed to him, and called by Him to conduct the affairs of our Republic in the terrible times through which it has just been passing. The scorned "rail-splitter," the sneered-at "village attorney," took in his hands the reins of Government and guided it successfully, through all the dangers and horrors of civil war, to permanency and prosperity and peace. None but a great man, in the true sense of the word, could have done this. But it is not our purpose to write a eulogium on Mr. Lincoln's character and work. Others have done it better than we can, and we call attention to the one republished in another column.

Gen. Palmer's Administration.

We gladly publish and endorse the following editorial comments on Gen. Palmer's administration of affairs in Kentucky from the Louisville Journal. Gen. Palmer's efforts to restore law and order throughout the State will be gratefully acknowledged by all her citizens. His measures have been wisely taken, and carried out zealously and persistently. Literally there has been no rest to guerrillas since the present Com. mandant's assumption of the command of this Department. He proclaimed "war to the death," and "war to the death," it has been. Those who have fallen into the hands of his soldiers have, after a fair trial, expiated their crimes on the gallows, while the others have been hunted down without mercy as outlaws. The consequence is already seen and felt. These bands of marauders are dispersing or giving themselves up in all directions. In this latter case they are, after taking the oath of allegiance, permitted to return to their homes, still being held liable, however, to suffer as guerrillas if it be proved upon them. For all this Kentucky owes much to Gen. Palmer. The wisdom and justice of our late President and the Secretary of War are also vindicated by the conduct of their present agent. It was a bright day for our State when their decision was made and Gen. Palmer assumed the command of the Department.

The Journal's comments are as follows:

The policy which is being pursued by Maj. Gen. Palmer is fast restoring law and order to our distracted State. The most formidable guerrilla bands have been dispersed and their leaders captured or killed. In travelling through the State, there is far more security to life and property now than there was two months ago. The people do not stand as much in awe of the red knife of the assassin, nor fear the torch of the incendiary to the extent that they did before Gen. Palmer assumed command of the Department of Kentucky. The General has pursued a just and manly course, and has manifested the greatest energy in ridding the State of the presence of outlaw bands. He was sent to Kentucky to afford protection to the people and to look after the interests of the Government, and he has performed his duty in a manner that must elicit the highest commendations from all. The fruits of his labors are the best evidence of the wisdom of his policy. The most blood-thirsty desperadoes have been hunted down with dogged perseverance and those not killed in the chase have been captured, granted a speedy trial, and been executed. Everything indicates that guerrilla warfare is at an end in Kentucky. Almost every day we hear of the capture or surrender of a moving gang. The quasi-rebel Mnj. Walker having been paroled by the Federal authorities, is exerting his influence to induce other guerrilla leaders to disband their men and return to the quiet pursuits of civil life. The Major publishes a brief address to the people of Kentucky in another column of to-day's paper, calling upon all lawless persons to become good and peaceable citizens, assuring them of the honesty of purpose and good faith of Gen. Palmer.

We believe that in a month from this the Commonwealth will be almost as peaceful as many of the States north of the Ohio river. Gen. Palmer will labor to this end, and it by any means it is possible, he will succeed in his endeavors. Thus far his administration has been a success, and the thanks of all patriotic Kentuckians are due him. We sincerely hope that he may be able to accomplish much good in future.

Highly Important from Sherman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22. Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Sherman. An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th, by Gen. Sherman with the rebel Johnston and Brigadier Gen. Breckinridge, near Durvay Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Johnston and General Sherman, as follows:

First. The contending armies now in the field to remain in statu quo until notice is given by the Commanding General of either one, to its opponent, and reasonable time to be given, say forty-eight hours.

Second. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there deposit arms and property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authority; the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments on their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth. Re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet and abstain from all acts of armed hostility and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms, the war is to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the Executive powers of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of their arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men composing the army; not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General U. S. A.
J. E. JOHNSTON,
General C. S. A.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol on the 3d of March, were approved by President Johnson and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders. On the night of March 3d, while President Lincoln and his cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Grant was brought to the Secretary of War informing him that Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. A letter of Lee's was published in a message of Davis to the rebel Congress. Grant's telegram was submitted to the President, who, after pondering, took his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War and telegraphed to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.—12 P. M.—Lieutenant General Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no correspondence with Gen. Lee unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer on any political questions—such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Interview between President Johnson and the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Sir Frederick Bruce's interview with President Johnson to day was as informal and as undiplomatic as President Lincoln himself could have made it. This new Minister made his appearance with all his stars and decorations on, presented his credentials, and formally read his speech.

Mr. Johnson replied, saying that he was glad to see him and to welcome to the Capital a representative of Great Britain, and then added: "But, sir, I am not much used to the diplomatic formalities customary on such occasions. My idea is simply that two great nations ought to conduct their relations very much as two neighbors who sincerely desire peace and good fellowship between themselves would do, and that the less mere formalities about it, the better."

"I assure you, Mr. President," interrupted Sir Frederick, pointing to his uniform and decorations, "that I should feel very much more at ease without these things than with them." The remark was so thoroughly English, and at the same time, so consonant to American prejudice against fuss and feathers, that the President and Minister became friends at once, and sat down for a chat.

Sir Frederick asked about Sherman. President Johnson explained the position. "What chance is there for Mr. Davis?" then asked Sir Frederick. "Oh, a small particle. Still doubtless he will escape across the country," said the President.

"Well," replied the Minister, in an inquiring tone, "I should think that Mr. Davis and a few members of his Cabinet would probably find it well to start pretty soon, if they know better how to use their own interest." "They had better lose no time about it," responded the President, "for the time has come when traitors must be taught that they are criminals. The country has already made up its mind on that point, and it can find no more earnest agent of its will than myself." There was then a renewal of the mutual promise to talk over any difficulties that might arise between Great Britain and the United States, like two neighbors, sincerely desirous of good terms with each other, and so the interview ended.

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their FIRST ANNUAL BALL, at the CAPITAL HOTEL, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Fling will be presented to the Brotherhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only be procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius McAuliffe, and John Haly, three of the managers.

Every thing which can add enjoyment to the occasion will be done by the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Hotel, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fenian Brotherhood will long be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its festivities.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th day of April, 1865 which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bitter, William H. Moore, Fannell
Dixon, William H. Morrow, T. F.
Grant, William H. Morrow, Miss Fannie
Orant, Miss Hannah Martin, Mrs. Matilda (2)
Garrit, Mrs. Matilda Purcell, William
Oreen, John Pond, Joseph F.
Graves, Preston Sanders, Mrs. Sarah E.
Goddard, F. M. Stone, Mrs. Matilda
Hawkins, Miss Sally A. Thompson, Mrs. S. S.
Hawkins, Miss Susan Togue, Geo. H.
Hawkins, Miss S. A. Tate, Robert Henry (3)
Henderson, Adam Tate, Mrs. Martha E.
Harris, Mrs. Silra Tate, Miss Francis J.
Jenson, Miss Francis Wright, Mrs. Mariky
Jennings, E. H. Ann
Kees, Isaac Washington, Mrs. Lucy
McBryne, G. W. Warner, Mrs. Ellen

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.

April 11, 1865.—11.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE following Dividends have been declared payable April, 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company,
Tenth Dividend.....Three Dollars per Share.
McKinley Oil Company,
Seventh Dividend.....Four per Cent.
Clifton Petroleum Company,
Third Dividend.....One and a half per Cent.
Fountain Petroleum Company,
Third Dividend.....Three per Cent.
Devon Oil Company,
First Dividend.....Three per Cent.
Loomis Oil Company,
First Dividend.....Three per Cent.
Transfer Books closed from April 22, to 30.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New York.
April 25-1w.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.	
Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.....	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.....	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.....	9,425 89
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns.....	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.....	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agencies).....	5,993 46
Missouri defence warrants.....	1,814 09
Revenue stamps.....	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	15 80
	\$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.	
Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.	

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county,---In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT O. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert O. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by

A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

